They Go

Six hundred ninety-one received their degrees from the Institute today. Most of these graduates will go out into the world of business and industry. A few will continue in research and study.

Science and Defense

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Scientific Advisory Board which President Roosevelt appointed in 1933 to co-ordinate the Government in handling its various problems, feels that the board has not been able to make this year the atomic crisis worse than it was last year. The Advisory Board, he explains, has been working in close collaboration with officials of both the army and navy for more than a twelvemonth to insure that the latest findings of science shall be readily available for the reinforcement of our national defenses.

This is heartening news, for it means quite specifically that the American genius in science does not have to leave its retreats to catch up with developments abroad. It is also a vindication of one remark made yesterday by the President himself in his powerful message on defense. It gives public notice that in innumerable directions, without fanfare or any publicity, the best scientific brains of the nation have been summoned, long since, to proffer their knowledge to the safety of our hemispheres.

Those who fancy that nations preferring peace to war will not produce the best brains are mistaken. The brains of the world have rolled up and burst over Europe. The Advisory Board, he explains, has been working in close collaboration with officials of both the army and navy for more than a twelvemonth to insure that the latest findings of science shall be readily available for the reinforcement of our national defenses.

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Pretzien Warns Lack of Vigilance May Bring Fascism

Continued from Page 1

Principal: General James A. Van Fleet, remaining the first Corral, High School, was awarded 184 commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Other honors accorded at the ceremonies included the appointment of three officers to the 90th Field Artillery Reserve, a few Fulbright Scholarships, eleven Fred P. Shaw Foundation Fellowships, eleven Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowships, and seven special prizes.

Pretzien, speaking in "Terribly Mad" tone in "Session", Mr. Pretzien warned all members of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of the atkinson Kinney Company, chose the disclaimer: "crystalline, roostervoltanews and restraint" as the test of the commencement address.

He discussed the lack of vigilance in the average American, which might lead to fascism and anti-fascism. "Private freedom, anti-bias," he explained, "is suffering because to interfere with our play—representative democracy, and civil and religious liberty are the tools of the same supports of personal freedom. They stand or fall together." He concluded on the national nervousness of a human being as being, if the reasoning powers in fatal follows the individual and not "crystal" in the body politic, the reasoning also worked.

COMPTON NAMES "R"S

In the absence of women's clrowning folly. We are tired of women! We are tired of women's crowning folly. We watch it with alarm. In fact, we see in it a subversive, communistic, fascist, seditious, fifth-column movement to destroy the United States of America.

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When used in popular lore and in connection with the term "fascism," it is usually assumed that this word was invented by the party in power in Italy. Actually, "fascism" is derived from the word "fascis," a Roman bundle of sticks used by a master to beat his bonded peasants.

The word "fascism" was coined by a German social theorist, Karl Marx, in 1919, to describe a system of government characterized by centralization of power in the hands of a single person or a small group of people.

According to Marx, fascism is a form of political and economic control that involves the use of force and intimidation to maintain power and压制 the opposition. In this system, the state is considered to be the ultimate authority, and all individuals and organizations must conform to its dictates.

The word "fascism" became a popular term in the early 20th century, particularly in Europe, where it was associated with the rise of dictatorial governments and the consolidation of power in the hands of a single leader. The word was later adopted by other political movements and ideologies, including neo-fascism, which seeks to revive the principles of traditional conservatism and nationalism.

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